

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX.....No. 119

New York, Sunday, April 30, 1865.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS NOTICE.

Advertisers are requested to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible. All those received after eight o'clock in the evening will have to take their turn in publication.

THE SITUATION.

The details of the highly important conference between Sherman and Joe Johnston, which resulted in the surrender of the army of the latter, are given in the interesting despatches of our correspondents. The arrival of General Grant at Raleigh on the 24th inst. changed the lamentations of the army over the death of the President to merry greetings of the living General, and for a time Sherman's veterans were wild with joy at the sight of their old leader. Immediately on the arrival of the General-in-Chief, and the announcement of the rejection of the terms of surrender originally proposed, General Sherman notified Johnston that the terms were disproved, that hostilities would be resumed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time demanded his surrender, offering him the same terms as those granted to Lee. After a short conference on the 26th instant these terms were accepted by Johnston for the full limits of his command, thus embracing in the surrender four armies of the military Division of the West, but excluding the fifth—that of Dick Taylor, lying west of the Chattahoochee river. Among the generals surrendered is Peter T. G. Beauregard. Principal among the Lieutenant Generals is W. S. Hardee. Bragg, having been lately relieved of command, was not included in the surrender. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, refused to be included in the surrender, and is reported to have been shot by Joe Johnston in a personal altercation, though a more reliable rumor says he fled with Jeff. Davis, and is endeavoring to make his way out of the country.

The number of men actually surrendered by Johnston is about twenty-seven thousand four hundred, although the number on paper is much greater. The surrender includes all the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States. General Grant returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. We have a report by way of Vicksburg of the escape of the famous rebel ram *Webb* from the Red river on the evening of the 23d inst. She is said to have passed all the Union gunboats and iron-clads in the Mississippi, going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and attempting to destroy the steamer *Saratoga* on her way down the river. Early on the morning of the 24th she was seen fifty miles above New Orleans. It is supposed she is endeavoring to reach the Gulf, and that Jeff. Davis may be a passenger by her on his way to a foreign port. The body of President Lincoln remained at Columbus, Ohio—which place was reached by the funeral cortege at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning—until a few minutes past eight last evening. At Columbus admirable arrangements were made for viewing the remains, which were placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, the walls and ceiling being draped in mourning, relieved by the various war-torn banners which had been carried through so many battles by Ohio troops. The end procession will probably reach Indianapolis this morning, where they are again to lie in state. Thursday, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, was observed throughout Oregon as a day of mourning for the death of President Lincoln.

Assounding revelations are said to be forthcoming respecting the conspiracy for the assassinations at Washington, exhibiting the perfidy and cowardly expedients resorted to by the leaders of the rebellion. Our Consul General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the murder of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. A letter written by the assassin Booth to his mother, dated on the morning of the 14th, has fallen into the hands of the government. Further news from Mobile gives much more importance to our capture. Two hundred and fifteen heavy guns, ten thousand stand of arms, and thirty thousand bales of cotton have been secured, besides immense quantities of corn, wheat and other kinds of grain. Besides this it is estimated that one hundred thousand bales of cotton and seventy-five thousand barrels of rosin are near the city and in swamps on the Alabama river, most of which is undoubtedly within reach of the Union forces. Over ten thousand stragglers from the rebel army have also given themselves up. Many guerrilla bands, however, are infesting the neighborhood, and a party of them went to the Battle House on the night of the 14th, intending to assassinate General Granger. They, however, fortunately failed to find him. Four vessels belonging to the Union fleet were blown up by torpedoes on the 14th, and quite a number of men killed and wounded. A transport, while running to the city, on the same day, struck a pile and was wrecked.

A despatch dated April 19, on the United States flag-ship *Stockdale*, in the Alabama river, states that an officer on the rebel Dick Taylor's staff had arrived at General Canby's headquarters to make terms for the surrender of the rebel general's command to the United States forces. No particulars of the interview are yet known. The Union gunboats, in ascending the river, were received with great demonstrations of joy on the part of the inhabitants. Several schooner loads of cotton had been cut out, and many hundred bales discovered on shore. The transport *St. Mary* was blown up by a torpedo which is supposed to have floated into the channel. The recent opinion of Attorney General Speed in regard to the status of the rebels is being practically exemplified in the Shenandoah valley. Major General Torbert, the new commander, has fully entered upon his duties, one of which is acting upon the cases of many officers and soldiers of Lee's late army returning to their former homes in Maryland or on the borders of Pennsylvania. All such persons are not allowed to proceed on their journey without taking the oath of allegiance. Many refuse to do so, expressing their faith in the ultimate success of the rebels, while others give up the confederacy and go on their way rejoicing. Several of Mosby's gang of guerrillas have come into Winchester with the paroled prisoners, among whom is his second in command, Lieutenant Colonel Chambers.

Reliable reports say that Jeff. Davis was at Charlotte, N. C., as late as the 23d inst. It is therefore highly probable that his route to the Mississippi has been cut off by Wilson, who was in possession of Macon as early as the 20th inst. It is supposed that, being thus cornered, Davis will attempt to make his escape from some point on the Florida coast to Cuba. Major General Banks has arrived at New Orleans and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf. The news of the assassination of the President threw the whole people into mourning. A despatch from Mobile had been received announcing that the rebel General

Forrest had been captured at Eastport, Louisiana, after a hard fight. There was a report current in the city that the Mexican General Cortinas had captured the town of Bagdad, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

From late Texas papers we have a rebel semi-official report of the result of the mission of General Wallace to Texas and his conference with General Slaughter. The rebel account states that General Wallace, speaking for General Grant, offered the citizens and soldiery of the Trans-Mississippi Department guarantees of liberty and life and the right of property in slaves on condition that they ceased all opposition, armed or otherwise, to the restoration of the United States authority over the Trans-Mississippi States. It also states that General Wallace announced that the United States are determined to enforce the Monroe doctrine in Mexico, and that the late President had proposed sending a fleet of three hundred armed vessels to the Mediterranean as a demonstration of strength. General Wallace is also said to have invited the rebel armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department to assist in the contemplated enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Of course if General Wallace made any such propositions as are stated above they were not authorized by either General Grant or President Lincoln.

On learning of the defeat and surrender of Lee the rebel Governor of Florida committed suicide.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From St. Domingo we learn that the National Convention, sitting at Santiago de los Caballeros, adjourned sine die on the 25th of March, after electing a legal government, to hold office until ninety days after the country had been evacuated by the Spanish troops, at which time a congress would meet. All was tranquil throughout the country.

The Prussian Consul General, Mr. John W. Schmidt, at the port of New York, has received information that Goldenfuss, the merchant forger, who was extradited under the order of our government in January last, has been tried by jury in Hall-on-the-Scale, Prussia, found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for twelve years, and to pay two thousand dollars damages; and in case of the non-payment of such damages, his term of imprisonment is to extend two years longer.

The steamship *Ariel*, Captain Jones, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's line, will sail to-morrow, May 1, for California, via Panama, connecting at the latter port with the new steamer *Golden City*. The *Ariel* will leave the company's new dock, foot of Canal street, North river, at twelve noon precisely. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The famous Lawrence will case was yesterday finally decided by the Surrogate, that officer denying probate to the will, and sustaining the legitimacy of the Norton children. The property involved amounted to nearly half a million dollars, and the case has been one of much professional and public interest for many years, the Legislature in 1864 passing a bill with direct reference to the estate in question.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club are preparing for an active time this season. The officers for the ensuing year were elected last Wednesday. There are about thirty yachtsmen and sloops in the fleet, of which some are of forty to fifty tons capacity. The annual regatta of the club will take place on the 7th of June.

The funeral of Dr. Valentine Mott is to take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

On Saturday morning a frame building in the rear of 116 West Fifty-third street, occupied by eight poor families, was destroyed by fire. Mary Braun, one of the occupants, was burned to death. The fire originated in the deceased's room, and it is supposed she, by some accident, set fire to her bed and was suffocated before assistance could be rendered.

A fire broke out in the steam sawmill, 255 and 257 Monroe street, last night, extending through to the buildings in the rear of 392 and 394 Madison street, occupied as a cabinet factory and veneer cutting establishment. A tenement building was also damaged, and five families burned out. The loss was about thirty thousand dollars, of which only a small portion was insured.

Lewis Baker, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, fell dead yesterday while on the way to a fire on Broadway.

Upwards of two thousand laborers are now employed on the California end of the Pacific Railroad. Cars will be running thirty-six miles from Sacramento this week. The California papers record several earthquake shocks lately, and Mount Baker is now in a state of active eruption, its formerly sharp peak being flattened down a thousand or fifteen hundred feet.

The stock market was active and strong yesterday. Government securities were higher and in the ascendant. Gold closed at 146½.

There was little activity in commercial circles yesterday, owing in part to the comparatively low price of gold, and in part to the fact that the last day of the week is proverbially quiet. Petroleum was quiet and a shade lower. Cotton was dull and slow. Groceries were quiet. On 'Change the four market was dull and 10c. a 10c. lower. Wheat and flour prices tending downward. Corn was scarce and firm. Oats were dull and heavy. Pork was in limited demand, and a trifle lower, while beef was steady. Lard was less active, but firm. Freight was inactive. Whiskey was steady.

The Government Reducing the National Expenses.

As soon as Lieutenant General Grant had secured the surrender of Lee he at once started for Washington, without stopping to see the rebel capital he had captured, and reduced the national expenses a million of dollars a day. The important orders from the War Department, which we published yesterday, provide for a still further reduction. Judging from these orders of Secretary Stanton, we are inclined to believe that the financial policy of the administration is to be a safe and persistent economy until the very heavy debt of the country be paid. If such a policy be adopted, and if the Secretary of the Treasury will act upon the suggestions we have given him in regard to lowering the rate of interest gradually, the nation will soon be in a most flourishing financial condition once more.

The orders of the Secretary of War are that the heads of the various bureaus proceed at once to reduce the expenses of their departments; that the Quartermaster General discharge all unnecessary transports and stop all purchases of supplies and transportation; that the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue all supplies not needed to keep our troops in the field until the 1st of June; that the Chief of Ordnance cease buying and making arms and ammunition; that the Chief of Engineers suspend work upon field fortifications and all others not expressly authorized by Congress; that convalescent soldiers in hospitals, prisoners of war on furlough or parole, and recruits in rendezvous, except for the regular army, be honorably discharged and paid off; that all the departments reduce the number of their clerks and other employees, including nurses and surgeons in the Surgeon General's bureau, and that our rebel prisoners of war be offered freedom on taking the oath of allegiance. These measures are very sweeping and very effectual, and will materially lessen the burdens of the government. No doubt they will be speedily followed by similar orders from the Navy Department. By the end of June the immense forces which rose, as if by magic, to save the Union, will as magically fade away, their work having been fully accomplished; and our brave soldiers and sailors will be at home with us to celebrate that Fourth of July which they have made doubly glorious. We hesitate to decide whether the sudden uprising of the North, or the swift, quiet, and orderly dispersion of our vast armies and navies, is the better proof of

the unparalleled greatness of the American people.

But while the proposed reductions of our forces are in progress, we desire to call the attention of the President and the Cabinet to the horde of lazy drones who have been in office during the past four years. We do not mean the provost marshals and their subordinates, who are also to be reduced by order of the Provost Marshal General, although these officials were quite unnecessary, as the result has shown, and ought now to be dismissed altogether. But the unnecessary provost marshals did their duty, perhaps, as well as the circumstances would allow, and we exempt them from the charge of being drones. The national revenue officers, however, we do not except. They should all be turned out of office at once and their places given to our honorably discharged soldiers. The most of these revenue officers have thought more of filling their own pockets than of raising money for the government. Many of them have presented the extraordinary spectacle of men acquiring great riches in a few years by collecting other people's taxes. The government has paid too dearly for its internal revenue. Taxes have been enormously increased in order to cover the enormous expenses of these taxgatherers. The people want to see them all turned out, and worthy, conscientious officers and soldiers appointed in their stead. The war taxes ought to be collected by warriors. Indeed, public opinion is in favor of extending this principle to all offices. If anybody is to be paid a salary from the public treasury, it should be the man who has risked life and limb for his country. Those officers and privates who are competent to fill positions under the government should at once supersede the crew of place-seekers and office-brokers who are now fattening at the public crib. President Johnson could not do anything more popular than to rout out all the present officeholders, and give their places to military heroes. While our soldiers have been drawing the sword, these men have drawn nothing but their salaries. Let them be set adrift without delay, and let their positions be offered to those who relinquished their business to fight for their country, and who are, consequently, without trades or occupations, now that peace is declared.

Spain in St. Domingo—Triumph of the Republican Cause.

In another column will be found some late and interesting news from St. Domingo, although the details are not very extensive. It will there be seen that although a sort of internal revolution has taken place in the country and the old government overthrown, that a new and reliable administration has been formed, and the candidates elected have entered upon the performance of their duties without any occurrence of moment to justify particular remark. Like the government which has gone out of office, the new administration is firmly wedded to the idea of national independence; and though there may be occasional conflicts among different parties, it seems quite evident that, upon the broad principle of opposition to Spanish domination on their soil, the whole Dominican nation is of one mind and one determination—that none but Dominicans shall rule Dominica.

In connection with this matter we are reminded of an important debate which recently took place in the Spanish Cortes, when speeches were delivered by several Senators—the most of them being ex-captains generals of "the ever faithful island of Cuba"—in reference to the proposed complete evacuation of the Dominican territory by the armies of Spain, with their views as to what will possibly be the result of such a course of action. Among the speakers were such prominent names as those of Marshal O'Donnell, ex-Prime Minister of Spain and ex-Captain General of Cuba, and as the "boastful Spaniard" delights also to call him, "Conqueror of Africa;" General Serrano, Duke de la Torre and ex-Captain General of Cuba; General Concha, also an ex-Governor of the same island; an ex-Captain General of St. Domingo, backed up in his reasons by an ex-archbishop of the same refractory colony, besides a number of lesser lights too numerous and too tedious to particularize. The debate was a lengthy and important one. It lasted all through the long month of January, and even trespassed considerably on the few days of February; and, judging from the tone and temper of the speakers on either side of the question, it was easy to perceive that all their thoughts and ideas were founded on a whole-some dread of the irrepressible expansion in the force and vigor of the United States.

The question with the noble Senators was not so much the present abandonment of St. Domingo, where they have lost everything, honor included, but the prospective danger to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico—the only remaining pearls of the Spanish crown—from the overshadowing influence of this republic. Thus the great war against the rebellion, which all the nations of Europe supposed would end in the death of the only vigorous democratic commonwealth of the world, has only caused it to wax stronger and more irresistible than ever, so that, from being too prompt to rejoice in the beginning of the struggle, the effete and tottering monarchies of the Old World are now quaking and shaking in their boots at the mere apprehension of its future progress. Their theories as to the ultimate designs of the United States are, however, not always correct. They are dictated by fear, and are therefore presented in the most fantastic forms. Hear, for instance, the arguments of the "Conqueror of Africa;"—"The United States," he says, "now about to liberate their slaves, but anxious to keep as few of them as possible, will find it an easy and simple plan to send those thousands of colored people to St. Domingo," to form a great negro nationality and army there, and then, one day or the other, to march this force against Cuba, and with the torch of the incendiary to destroy the immense wealth collected there! This is the raving of an imagination entirely possessed by fear. Were the United States disposed to conquer Cuba or any other European possession on this continent, no dilatory measures of preparation would be necessary. In a few weeks an overwhelming force of citizen soldiers could be easily raised for such a place of work without any interference with or diminution of our armies in the field, and instead of applying the torch to the wealth of the island, it would be gathered, with the willing people themselves, into the common protective fold of our powerful Union.

It is needless to offer any comments on the other speeches. They are all of the same material—as *uno disco omnes*. It is, however, right to say that it is highly creditable to the Dominicans that they, by their own energy and determined resistance, have been able to defeat the vast Spanish army sent into their territory for their subjugation, and that so completely that the proud Spaniard is now only beating about the bush for some kind of a pretext to creep out of the difficulty with a semblance or show of decency. If it be true, as was stated in the course of the debate by General Rivas, the ex-commander of the Spanish forces in St. Domingo, that the revolution arose simply because he wanted the people "to wear clothing," and not go naked, then it would argue that all the advantages were on the Spanish side, and yet they were beaten in every encounter. If, then, they could not make any progress against such a semi-barbarous people, without arms, clothing, or leaders, what would be their chances of success against a first class military and naval power. As it is, Marshal Narvaez, the Prime Minister, displayed his good sense in proposing the immediate and final abandonment of St. Domingo. No good has or can come from it; and despite all the ranting protests of all the Senators of Spain the nation must accede to the proposition now, or prepare to deal with an arbiter whose mandates must be obeyed. While there is time let them, therefore, accept their humiliation with the best possible grace, and withdraw the handful of soldiers which now represent Spanish power on that unconquered island.

Grave to Gay—Brilliant Prospect for the Coming Summer Season.

Now that the period of gloom and sadness on account of our crushing national affliction may be said to have expired with the imposing and unprecedented demonstration of Tuesday, the metropolis awakens as with a new life to its wonted gaiety and brilliancy. The opera, the theatres and all other public places of amusement were reopened Wednesday evening, and were fully attended. The splendid dry goods palaces and fancy bazars of Broadway and elsewhere in the city are again visited by multitudes of lady purchasers, all seeking after fashionable and costly goods, and preparing for the approaching summer season. The transition from gravity to gaiety is as sudden with the American as with any other progressive people. They mourn deeply and sincerely when occasion requires; but their active natures will not permit them to succumb entirely to a morbid or melancholic sentiment. Their liveliness and good-naturedness can never be permanently overcome; and now, we say, that the season of sorrow may be said to have fittingly passed, they are alive to their usual business pursuits as well as to the beauties and attractions that so bountifully surround them.

But it is not to the metropolis alone that this revivifying reaction is confined. We hear from all parts of the country the welcome tidings of an auspicious and glittering summer season. The watering places are being put in order for an unparalleled influx of pleasure and health-seekers. Places that were before capacious enough to accommodate a village of guests are being enlarged to mammoth proportions, and attractions of the most enchanting character added to those presented at previous seasons. Prominent among these may be mentioned the improvements going on in Saratoga, already one of the most fashionable and alluring watering places on the American continent. Here we find that the enterprising and progressive Leland, besides vastly augmenting the proportions of their splendid hotel (the Union), have constructed a beautiful opera house, which will prove a charming and novel feature to their already lovely hotel grounds. This will make the Union Hotel at Saratoga equal in attractiveness to any hotel in any of the fashionable spas in Europe, and give to Saratoga itself a reputation coextensive with that of famous Baden Baden, celebrated as that is for fashion, frivolity and extravagance. We are already ahead of Europe in all the valuable inventions of the age, including yachts, trotting horses, reaping machines, impenetrable locks and other things, and we have completely outdone her in demonstrating our ability to carry on a war that would be magnificent were it not so horrible. We will now outdo her in the matter of watering places, and hereby put Saratoga for elegance, style, beauty, healthfulness and water to suit all or any tastes, against any watering place Europe can boast of, beside throwing in a race track that is at once a model and a marvel for its completeness and finish. Congress Hall, the United States, the unique Clarendon, the cosy American, and all the other hotels in Saratoga, are undergoing improvements in view of the coming summer season, which commences there on the first of June, and which, we repeat, promises to be one of unexampled brilliancy. We should not neglect to mention in connection with Saratoga that the construction of a new and splendid drive to the lake, some three or four miles in length and one hundred and twenty feet wide, is to be commenced immediately, and will prove to that region what the grand boulevard from the Park around by Harlem and Hudson rivers, through the rich valley of Washington Heights, will to the metropolis.

Besides Saratoga there are other favorite and long established watering places—Newport, the White Mountains, Long Branch, Rockaway, Schooley's Mountain, Cape May, and we do not call to mind how many others, that will be all in a blaze of glory the coming fashionable season—a season during which, after a period of woe and tribulation, the American people can rejoice in the resplendent sunshine of peace and a restored and revived nationality.

Has the War Been a Failure?—The Chicago Convention, it will be remembered, in constructing its platform, declared the war a failure. The prophets of that day, unlike the prophets of old, have not been sustained by subsequent events. The sagacious Dr. Lardner once pronounced trans-Atlantic steam navigation an impossibility. So with the sagacious history makers of the Chicago Convention. Now, we request Mr. August Belmont to issue a ukase, calling the convention together again, to discuss this question, and answer to the country whether the war has been a failure.

Surrender of Rebels at Cumberland Gap.

LOUISVILLE, April 29, 1865.

Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap yesterday and were paroled.

The Belgian Outward Bound.

FURTLAND, Me., April 29, 1865.

The steamer *Belgian* sailed for Liverpool at half-past six o'clock this evening.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

General Grant returned here this afternoon. He is satisfied with the condition of affairs in North Carolina, and has come to headquarters convinced that the war is virtually over.

JEFF. DAVIS RECOVERED FROM PORTO RICO.

A letter was received here yesterday from Porto Rico, dated April 12, announcing that Jeff. Davis had already rented a residence there, formerly occupied by a prominent foreign official.

NEW MILITARY PORTS IN MARYLAND.

Military ports are to be established in the new military districts carved out of Southern Maryland, and the people of St. Marys, Prince George and Charles counties will for the first time begin to feel what is military rule. They have notoriously harbored and aided to the best of their abilities the murderer of President Lincoln, and now relent. Their good intentions are too late. They must now take the consequences of their aiding and abetting the most heinous crime that has ever startled any civilized community. There is no fact that many are innocent; but the fact that Booth and his fellow conspirators were harbored and concealed for a whole week in their midst requires that all should share the punishment, unless they will point out and give up the guilty ones.

LEE'S SOLDIERS ORGANIZED INTO GUERRILLA BANDS.

Guerrilla parties continue to infest the country between Washington and Richmond. Paroled soldiers from Lee's army have organized predatory bands, and prey alike on friends and foes wherever plunder invites them. The residents in the counties adjacent to Washington are disposed to adopt the new order of affairs, and go to work to get up crops, but are prevented by these rebel outlaws. Measures have been taken to clear them out, and teach them that there is a short shirt and long rope for all such plunderers.

ARRIVAL OF GENERALS INGALLS AND GIBSON.

General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and General Gibson, of the Second corps, arrived here from City Point on a special boat to-day. The latter brought up seventy-six rebel battle flags, which will be presented to the War Department.

RETRENCHMENT IN EXPENDITURES.

The government has already begun the work of retrenching with earnestness its expenses, and on the 1st of May a large number of clerks of the various departments will be dismissed.

TRAVELLERS TO RICHMOND.

Since the restriction on travel between this city and Richmond has been removed, hundreds of persons from the North have passed through here for the latter place on visits of curiosity or pleasure.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN BEAULIEU.

Considerable disorder has existed here for the past few days among the numbers of troops who have passed through this city. Several have been killed by fighting among themselves.

KENTUCKY.

Important Circular of General Palmer—Protection to Colored People, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29, 1865.

The following circular has just been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

APRIL 29, 1865.

The functions of civil law in this department being to an extent suspended by martial law, makes it the duty of every officer to be scrupulously obedient of public and individual safety, and to afford as far as possible complete protection to the people.

The power of arrest will hereafter be sparingly exercised and directed against real offenders.

There is no dignity or justice in the pursuit of foolish people for speaking foolish words.

No longer must they exist in this department any organization or military band hostile to the government.

Those now prowling through the country are simply guerrillas and robbers, and are to be treated as such.

They will be allowed to surrender for trial.

All the loyal people of this department are to be protected without regard to color or birth-place.

Complaints against the treatment of the colored people by men and women for claiming the benefit of the amnesty act and the act of Congress freeing the slaves of all persons who have been in rebellion, will be referred to the government of the United States, or who have aided or given comfort to those in rebellion, and of the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of rebel soldiers, and others who have acquired rights under the laws, executive proclamations and military orders. All such persons are under the protection of the government.

Colored persons who come within the laws, resolutions, proclamations and orders referred to are free, and whether free or not are to be protected from cruelty and oppression.

In all cases where the state of the country and the organization and rules of the civil tribunals will permit, the power to enforce justice shall be directed to the local authorities.

In no case, however, will any person or court be allowed to deprive any one of his or her liberty while the laws, resolutions, proclamations or orders above referred to remain in force, or to harass by persecutions or otherwise those who may assist them in earning a support or maintaining their rights.

By order of the Major General JOHN M. PALMER.

J. BATES DICKSON, Captain and Acting Adjutant General.

GERMAN OPERA—MATINEE.—Flotow's *Martha* was given at the Academy yesterday at a matinee. It was admirably sung in the original German version, the closing scene in the second act and the duo and finale in the fourth act being preserved. Formes was very fine as Plunkett, and a little more forcible, perhaps, in his acting than usual. There was an innovation in the first act which did not occur to us as in very good taste, although it developed in a very "striking" manner the political qualities of Mr. Formes. We refer to the knock down episode with which the act wound up. We prefer the Italian method of finishing this act, in its milder fashion, to the more demonstrative German style, and so, we think, did a majority of the audience. It is a pity that the voice of Mr. Formes, the tenor, is so unequal and apparently unreliable. In some parts of the opera he sang remarkably well, and fully deserved the applause he received. In others he was weak and uncertain. Madame Rotter and Mademoiselle Dribas, as Henriette and Nancy, did all that could be accomplished with their qualities of voice and the light parts they had to sustain. The choruses were excellent throughout, lacking nothing in strength or precision. The house was not as large as matinees usually attract but we may attribute that to the fact that the public mind has not yet quite returned to its old channels of pleasure and enjoyment.

To-morrow evening Beethoven's grand dramatic opera of *Fidelio* will be produced.

HYPNOTHEATRE MATINEE.—The Hippotheatre is in full feather again, after the spell of mourning which threw all our places of amusement into temporary eclipse. The matinee yesterday was not as comfortably attended as before the national bereavement; but this is equally true of every theatre in the city. The grand spectacle of the O'Donoghue was reproduced, and was as thoroughly enjoyed as ever. The fine pantomime and spectacular effects in this piece have established it as one of the best things of the kind presented here for a long while. It will still be retained on the programme every night, and at the semi-weekly matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Yachting.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON—THE ANNUAL REGATTA FIXED FOR JUNE 7.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club held their annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year at their rooms, No. 9 Court street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 26th inst. The following named gentlemen were duly elected:—

Robert M. Whiting, Commodore; Theodore W. Sheridan, Vice Commodore; F. W. Osterhout, President; William T. Lee, Secretary; Edwin Underhill, Treasurer; William H. Ringwood, Assistant Secretary; John M. Sawyer, Master; William Peck, Charles A. Meigs, Gilbert L. Haight, Alexander H. Cunningham, William H. Pegg, John Jones, John N. Taylor, Trustees; N. F. Waring, Henry A. Gouge, J. Rogers Maxwell, Committee on Membership.

Mr. Whiting, the new Commodore, is promoted from Vice Commodore, which office he held last year to the entire satisfaction of the Club, in the place of Gilbert L. Haight, who last year filled the position with great acceptability.

Mr. Whiting was elected without a dissenting voice, and will doubtless make an excellent as he certainly will a popular chief. The Commodore's office is a very busy one, and he will have to devote much of his time to the duties of his office. He is a very energetic and capable man, and his election is a great gain to the Club.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very fine—and they are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition. They are all well known and favored, and their boats are in excellent condition.

The Club incline to the opinion very strongly that they are going to have an active time this season. They have some thirty yachts in their fleet—some of them very